

Climate Change and Water Supply Security: Managing Groundwater to Increase Drought Resilience

PI - Ruth Langridge*

Co-PIs – Nigel Quinn,** Ben Crow,* *Andrew Fisher**

Advisors –Emmanuel Asinas,****Marcelle DuPraw***

Graduate Students - Kirsten Rudestam, Abigail Brown, Peter Towbin,
*Bruce Daniels, Andrew Racz**

University of California, Santa Cruz, **University of California, Merced and LBL, *Sacramento State Center for Collaborative Policy, ****California Department of Water Resources*



Climate Change

Higher temperatures

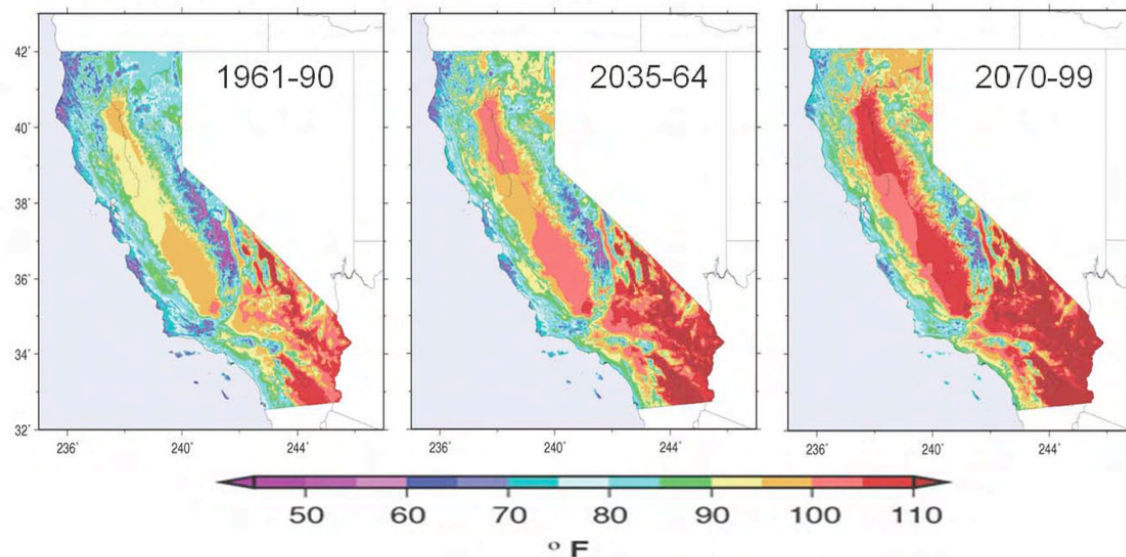
Diminished snowpack

Changes in extremes

Changes in surface run off

Rising sea levels

Figure 1. California Historical & Projected July Temperature Increase 1961-2099



Source: Dan Cayan et al. 2009.

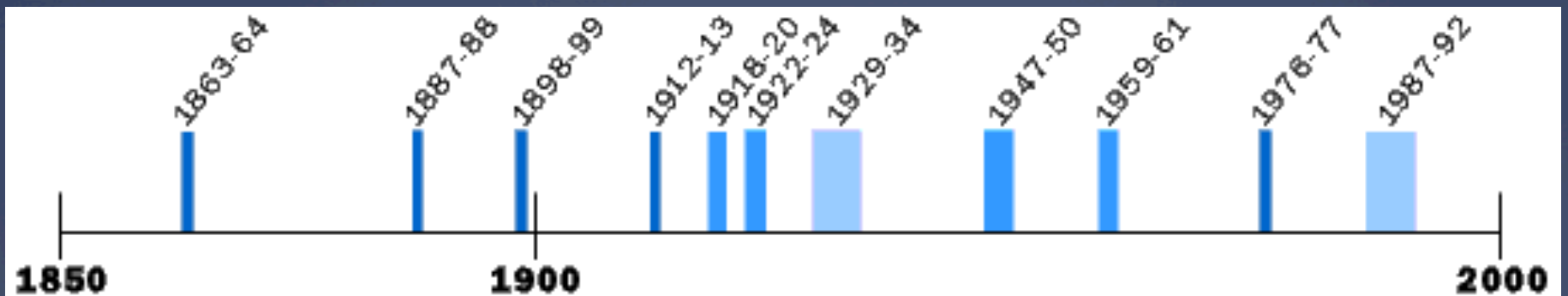
→ **Less
Freshwater
Availability**

Drought



Less
Freshwater
Availability

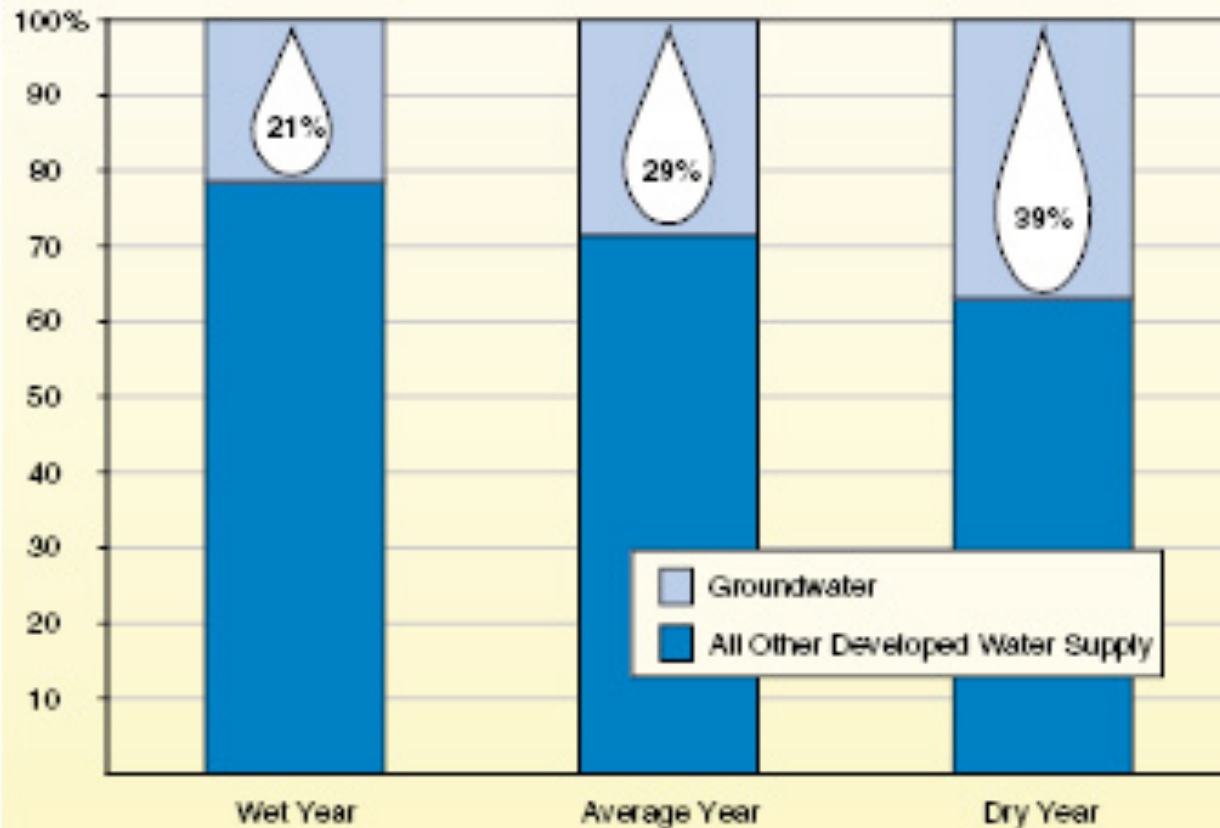
California Droughts: 1850-2000



Groundwater pumping is likely to increase to compensate for reduced surface supplies

Figure 1

Groundwater Is Major Contributor to California's Water Supply, More So in Dry Years



Legislative Analysts
Office (2010)

Groundwater Overdraft

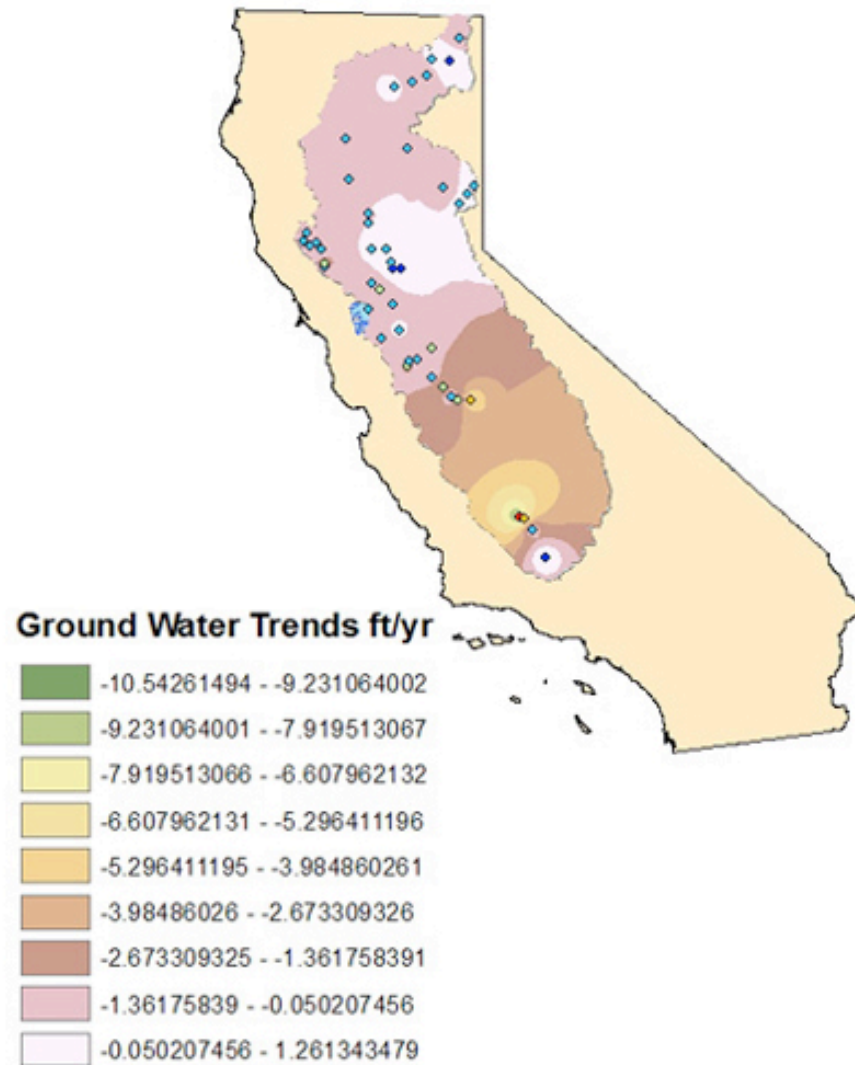
1980

11 basins - critical overdraft;
31 basins - evidence of overdraft;
5 basins - special problems

2013

Many of these basins show signs of continued depletion

DWR CA 2013



Groundwater storage changes in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Basins from GRACE and supplementary data, October, 2003 to March, 2009

California's Typical Response to Droughts and Water Shortages

**Pump More Groundwater
Water Curtailment After a Drought Occurs**

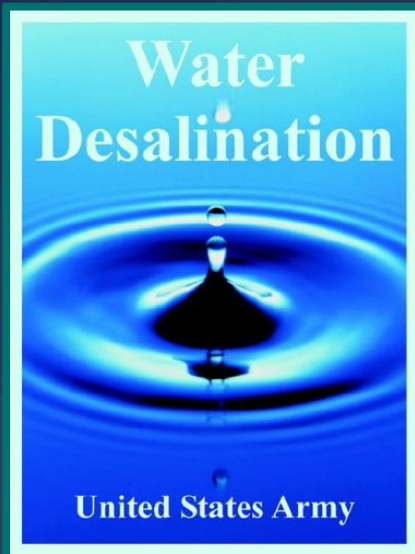


“U.S. urges conservation as Colorado River hit by drought”

May 27, 2013 | Tony Perry, LA Times

And Develop Strategies to Generate More Supply

Desalination



Recycled Water



Conjunctive Management



Caution!

Increase Water Supply During Dry Years



In Wet Years, Extra Water Can Lead
to More Development



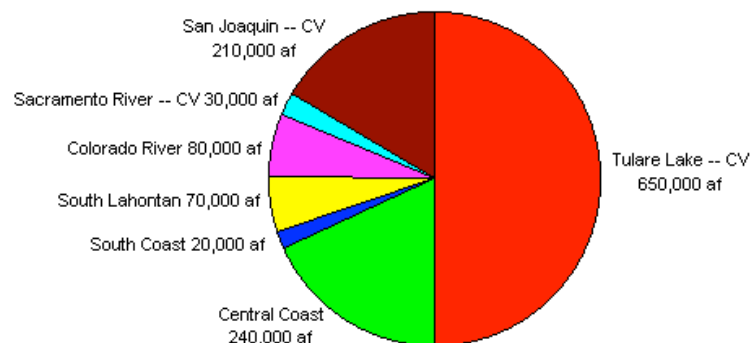
No Reserve
and
Hardening of Demand Strategies



Increased Vulnerability in Future Droughts

Groundwater Overdraft 1990

**Groundwater Overdraft by Hydrologic Regions
(Average Water Year -- 1990 Development)**



Source: Department of Water Resources, Bulletin 160-93

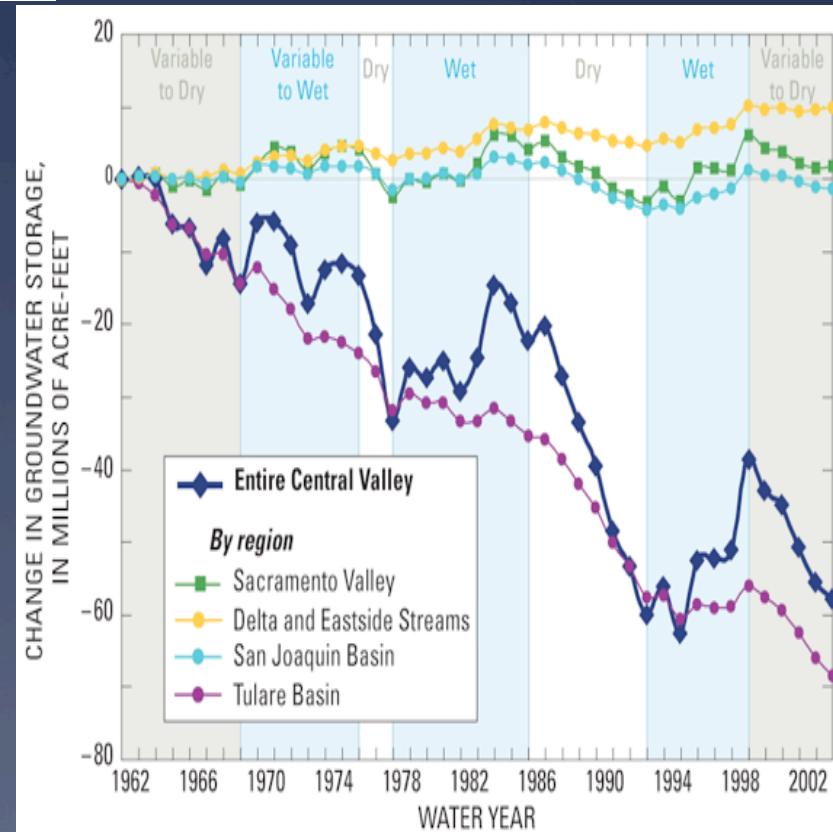
c:\data\central\newer\watrovd.xls

Change in GW Storage 1962 - 2002

Faunt et.al.
2009

Since ~1960, groundwater
has been depleted by
almost 60 million acre-feet

USGS 2009



How can California communities
proactively adapt to droughts
under climate change?

Local Groundwater Drought Reserves

Serve as a buffer during an extreme drought

Reduce overdraft impacts

Less energy intensive

Support groundwater dependent ecosystems

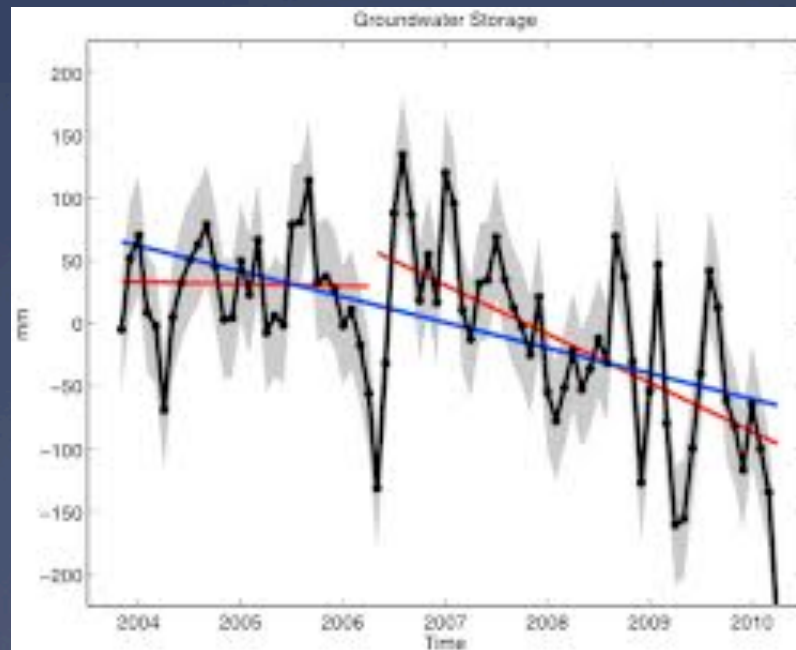
“..it never failed that during the dry years the people forgot about the rich years, and during the wet years they lost all memory of the dry years. It was always that way.

John Steinbeck

How does our approach differ from current groundwater banking?

Reserves are **Sourced – Sited – Used** Locally

Goal is to recover groundwater levels to avoid further declines during a drought



Central Valley-Groundwater
Storage Trends
10/04 - 10/09
J. S. Famiglietti et. al. (2010)

Our Research

General and site-specific factors that affect drought resilience

Case Studies

Factors that motivate regions with conflicts over water to reduce long-term overdraft and proactively address drought

Impacts and financial costs of a groundwater drought reserve versus a no-reserve option

Tools to assist regions in determining thresholds and other parameters for a local groundwater drought reserve

Physical Context

Sources of water
Condition of groundwater basin

Legal-Institutional Context

Water Rights, Governance

Socio-Political Context

Stakeholder conflicts
Agency/Board leadership

Legal-Institutional Context

State

No Permit System for Percolating Groundwater

Overlying Landowners

Correlative Rights Doctrine

Local Agencies

Primary Managers of Groundwater

Agencies - City & County Ordinances - Adjudicated Basins

Federal

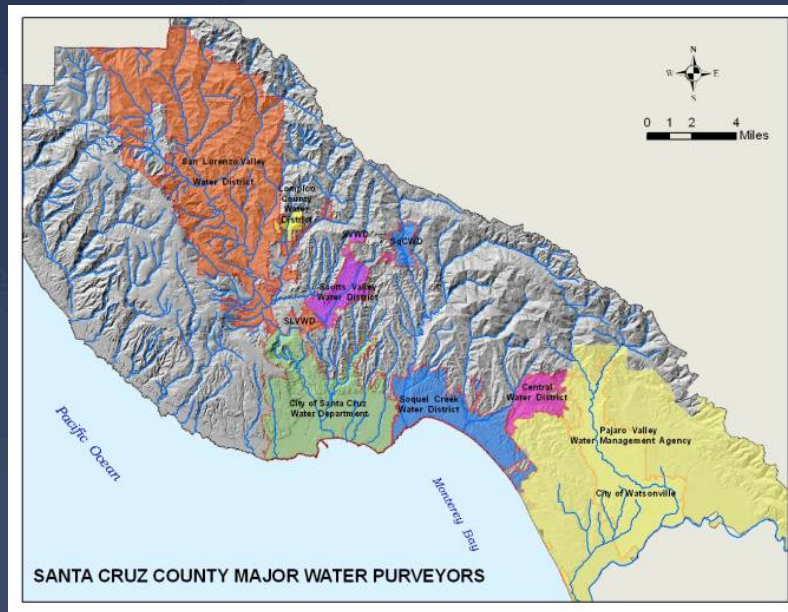
Endangered Species Act

What motivates local management to reduce overdraft and build resilience to water shortages?

Central Coast

**Scotts Valley
Water District**

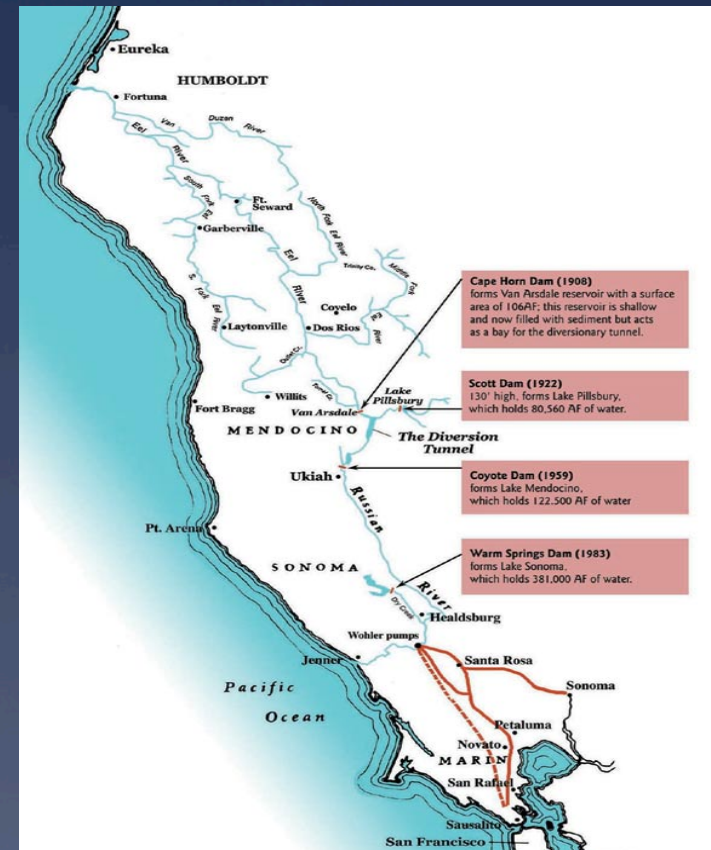
**Pajaro Valley Water
Management Agency**



**Santa Cruz
Water Department**

**Soquel Creek
Water District**

North Coast



**Sonoma County
Water Agency**

Sonoma County Water Agency



Russian River Endangered Species

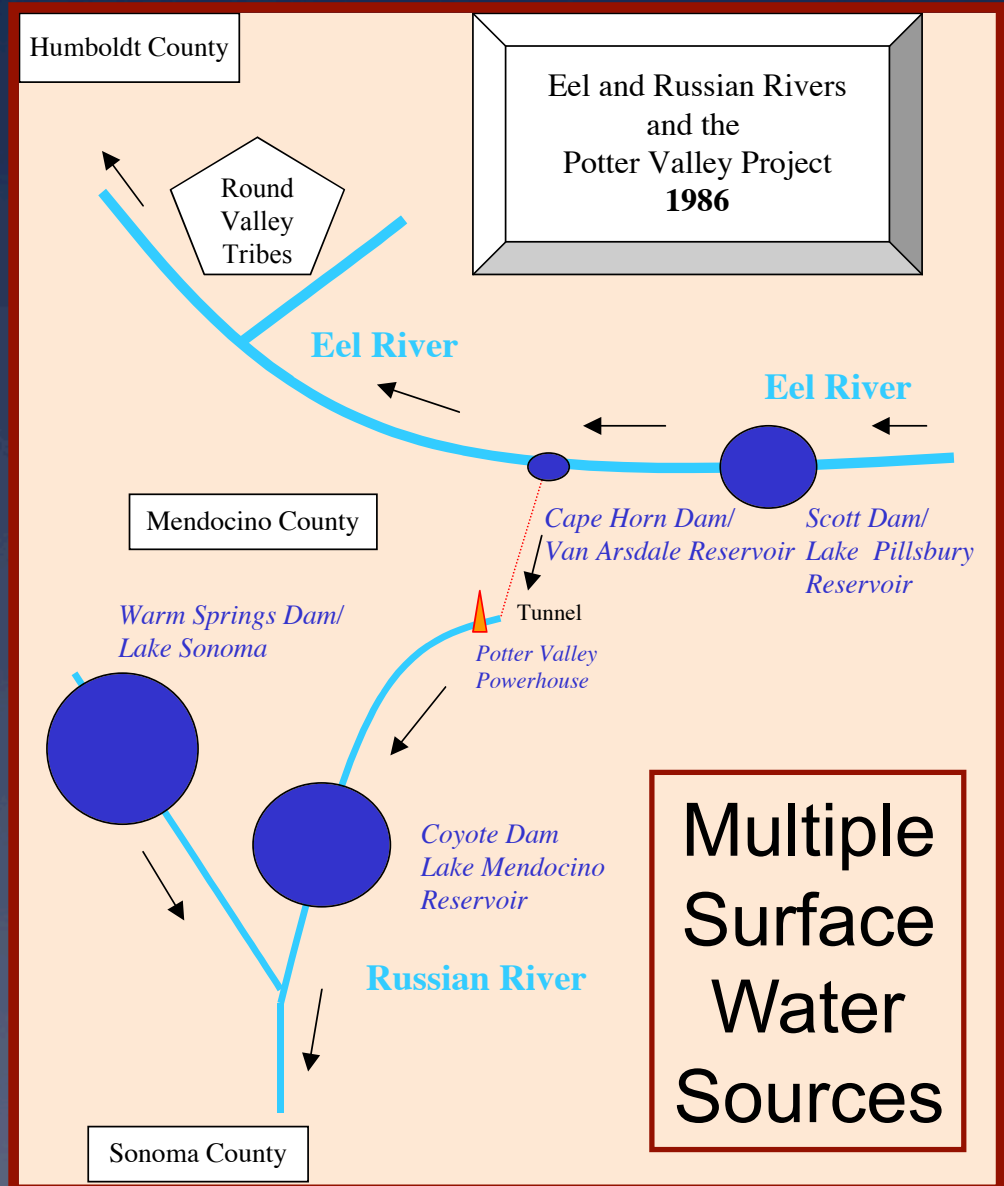
Coho salmon
(Endangered)



Chinook salmon
(Threatened)

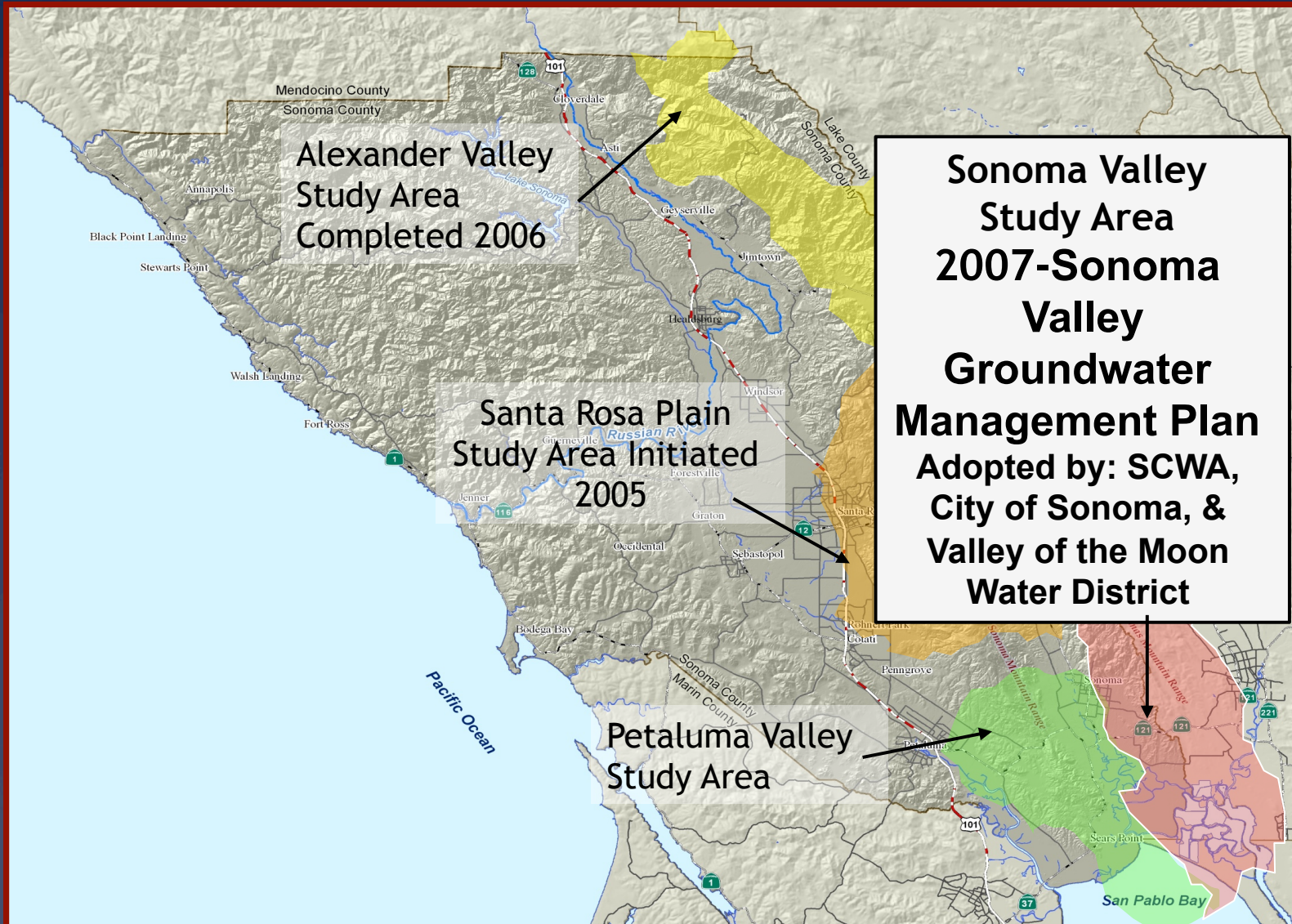


Steelhead trout
(Threatened)

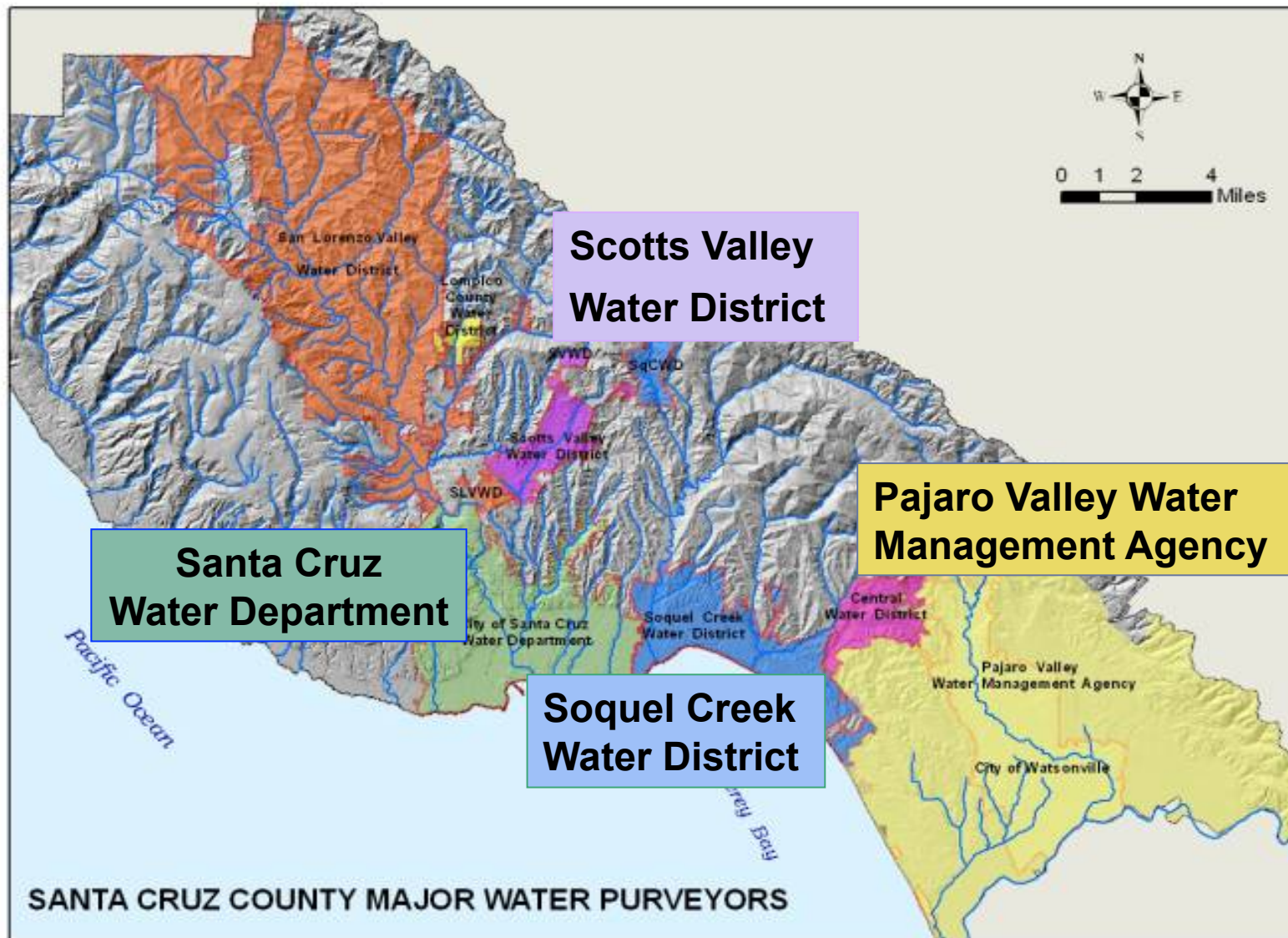


Multiple
Surface
Water
Sources

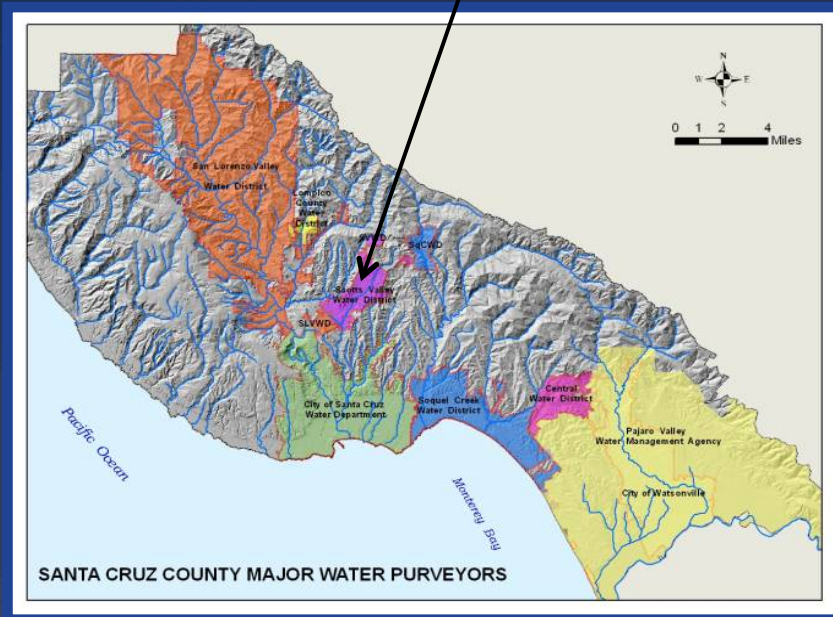
SCWA Groundwater Basins



Central Coast Study Areas

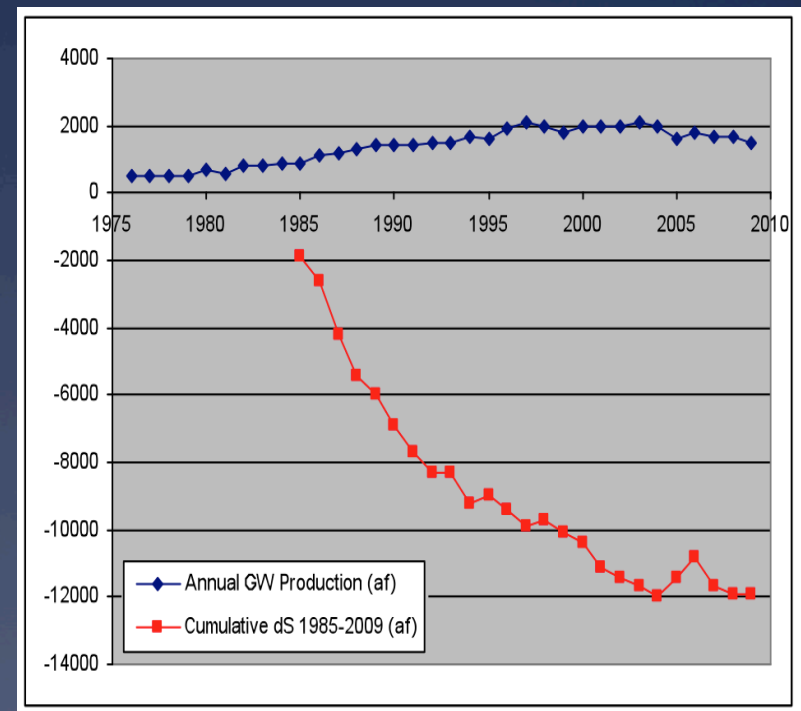


Scotts Valley Water District



Strategies to Reduce
GW Production
Water Conservation
Recycled Water
Gray Water
Rebates

The Santa Margarita
Groundwater Basin
Is sole source of
potable water for SVWD



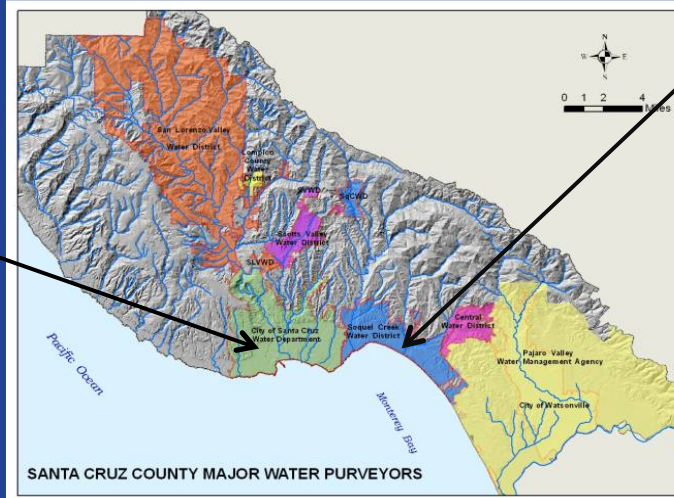
1975-2010 : Change in GW Production & Storage

Santa Cruz Water Department

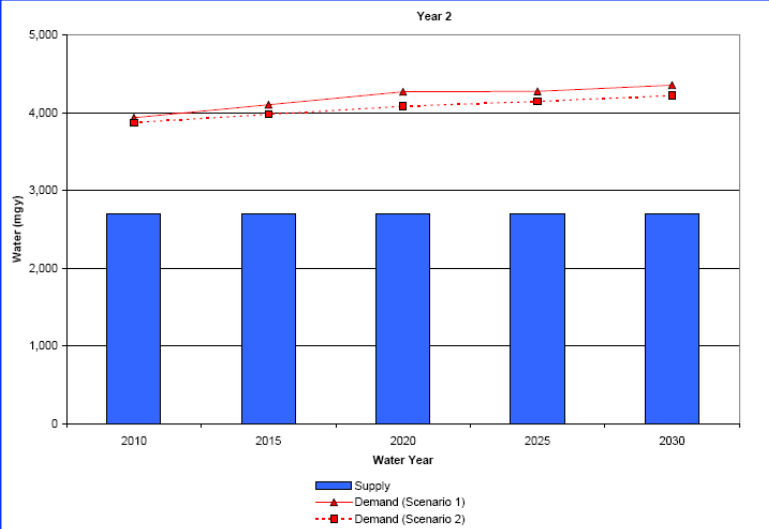
Surface Water
Dependent

Soquel Creek Water District

Groundwater
Dependent



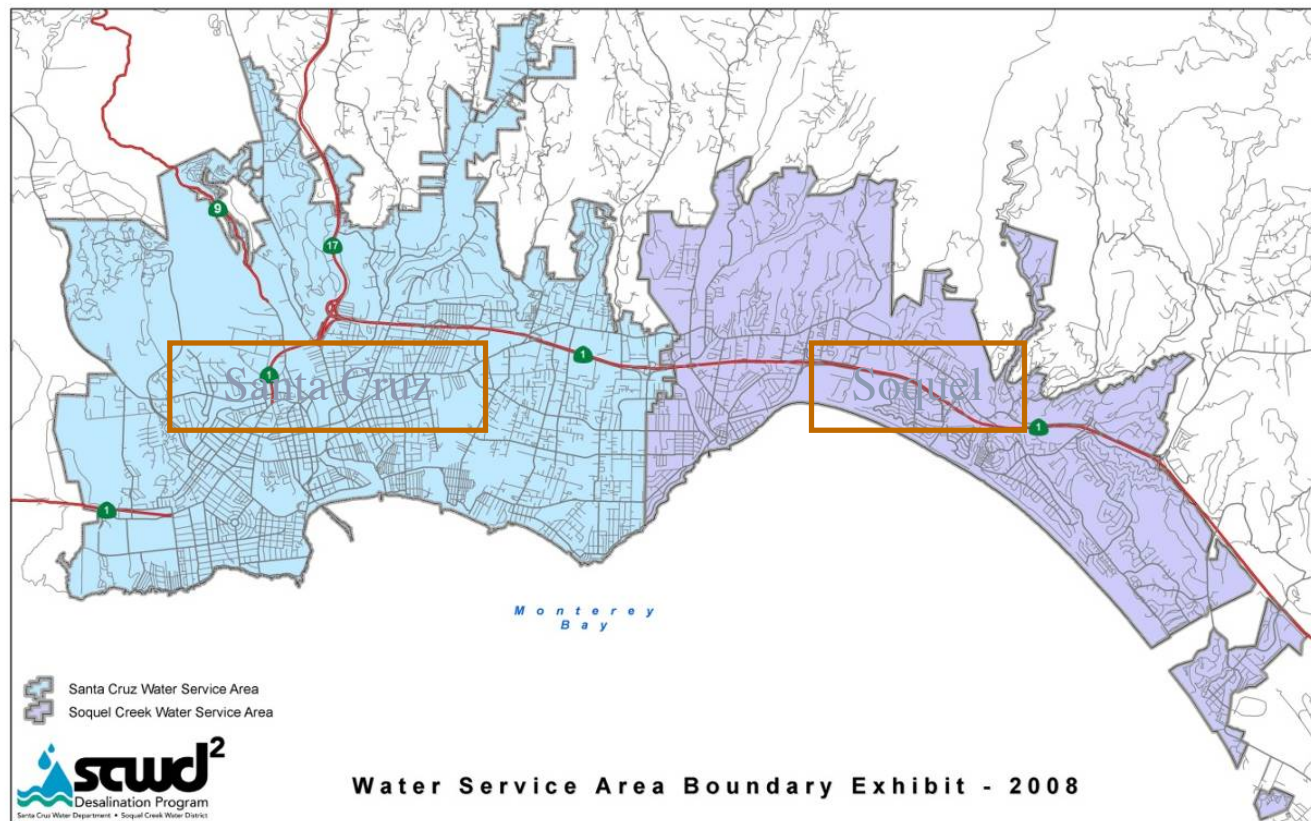
Multiple Dry Water Years
Demand Exceeds Supply



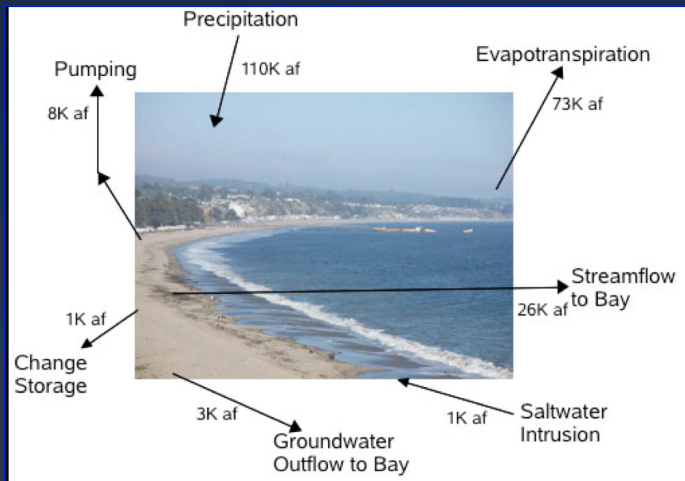
The Purisima and Aromas
Red Sands Aquifers
provide all of SqCWDs
water
and are at risk for
seawater intrusion

Drought Reserve Project

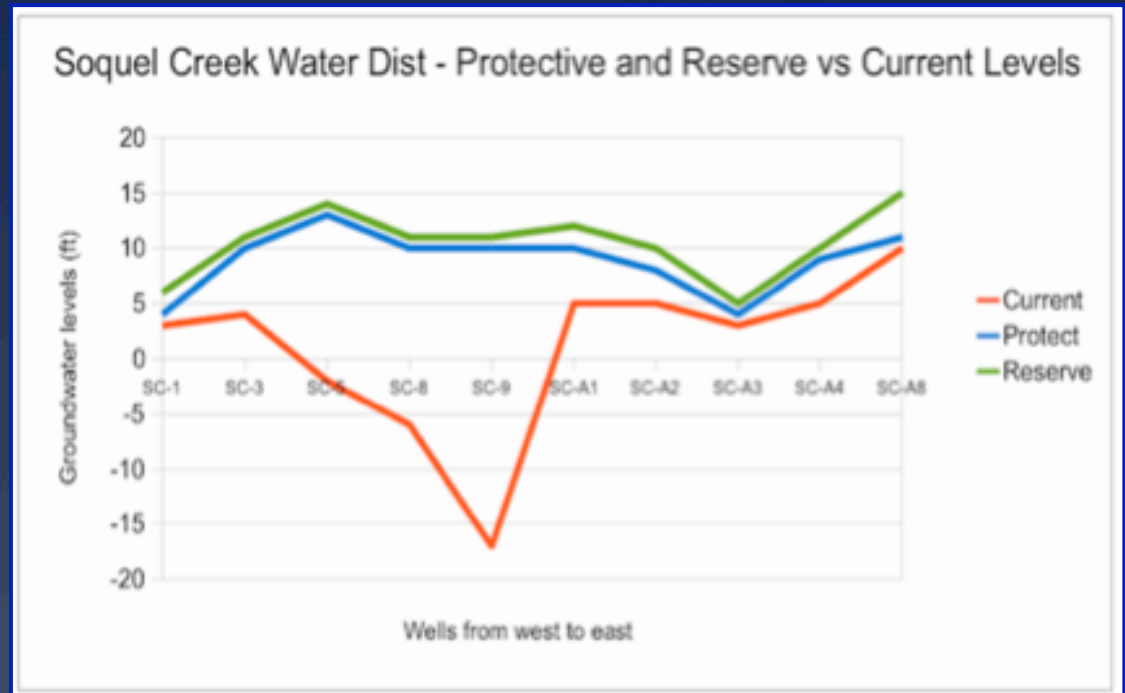
Collaboration Between
Santa Cruz Water Department
and Soquel Creek Water District



Calculating a Drought Reserve for Soquel Creek



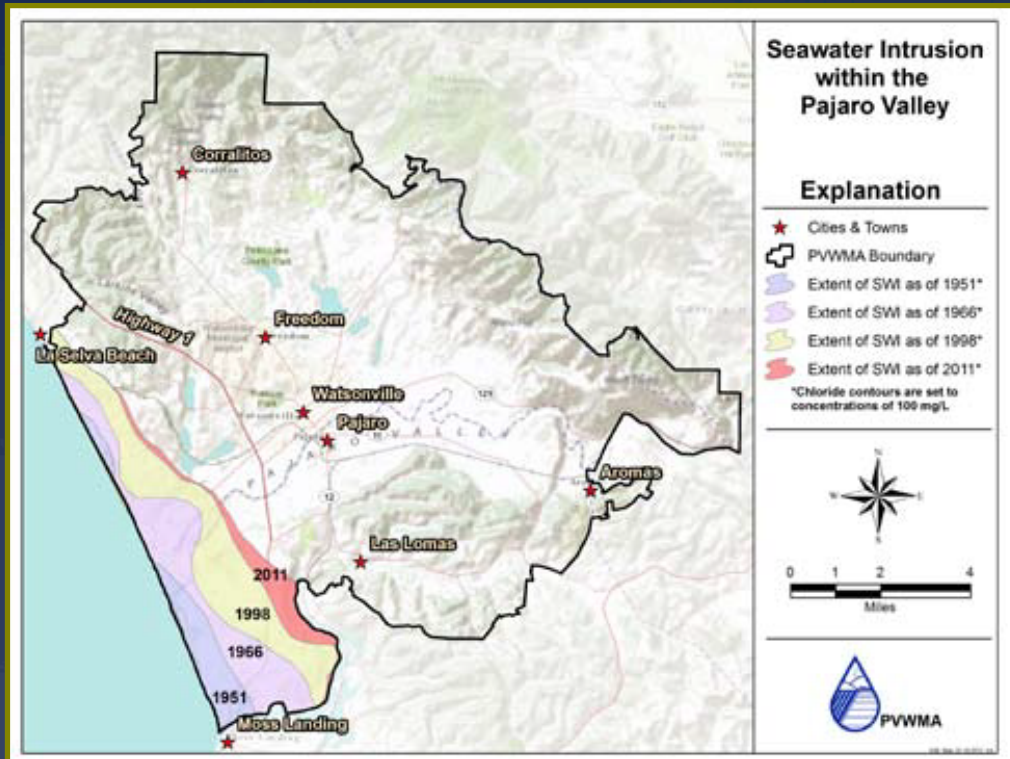
Water Balance Model Soquel Creek
Daniels (2011) from: SqCWD. 2004 & 2009



Source: Data from Soquel Creek Water District. 2009.
Groundwater level metrics can be converted into acre-feet

Current Project
Work with agencies to develop
decision support tools for
developing a drought reserve

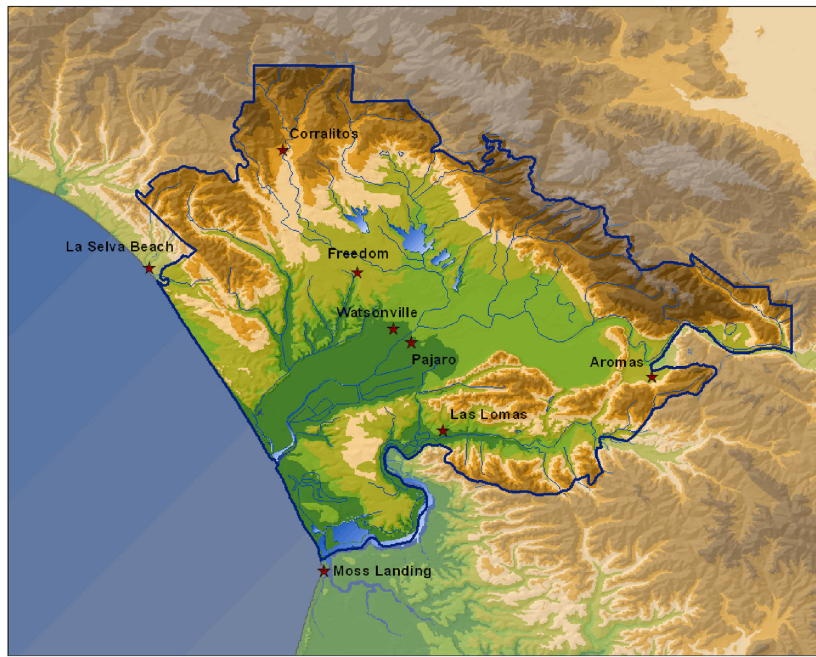
Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency



Seawater Intrusion
1998-2011 - 12% increase
Since 1951, ~ sevenfold increase
Largest increases during droughts

Recycled Water
Recharge Facilities
Coastal Distribution System

Stakeholder Conflicts & Litigation

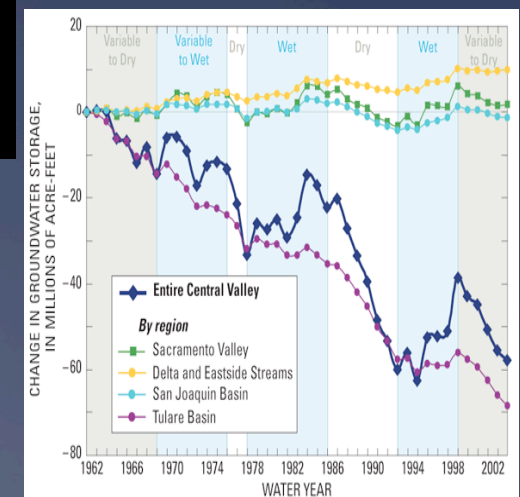


Current Project Pajaro Valley In-Depth Case Study

Factors that motivate
regions with conflicts
over water to reduce
long-term overdraft
and proactively
address drought

What Local Agencies Are Doing

Water Neutrality Program
Rebates for Conservation
Awards for Demand Reduction
Promotion of Recharge
Recycled Water
Cooperative Partnerships
Tiered Pricing

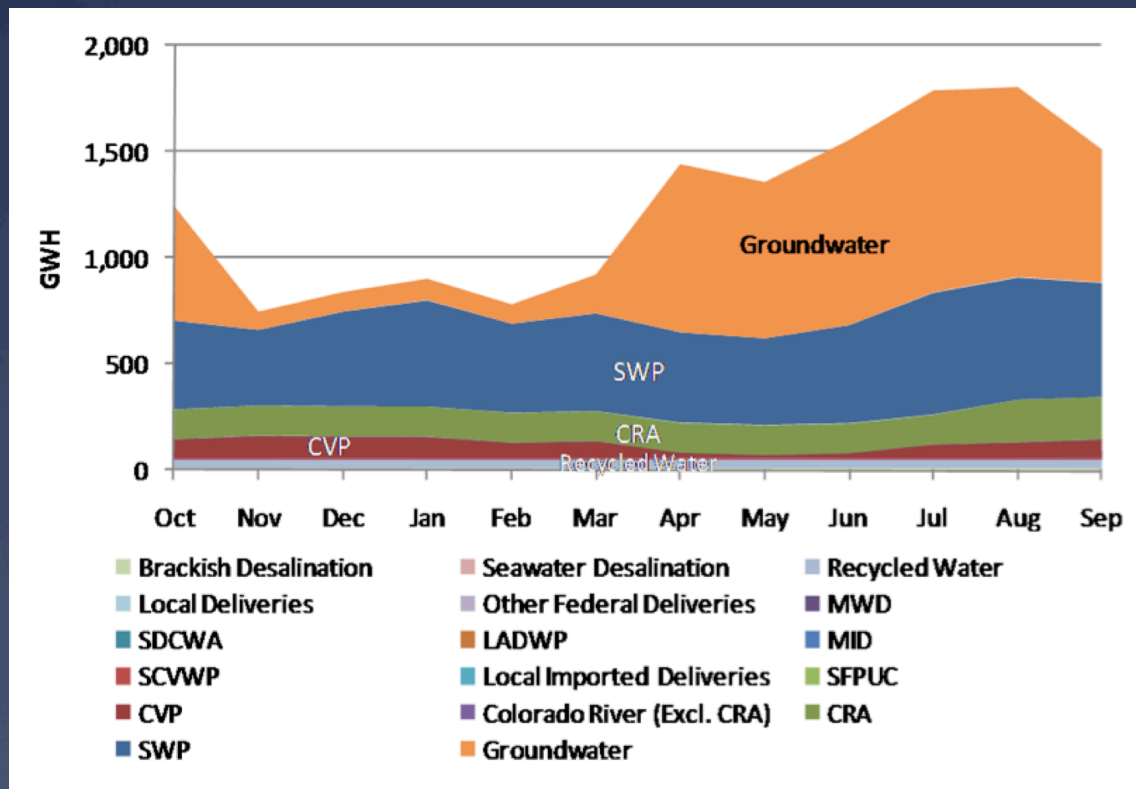


Incentives to increase storage

Current Project
Impacts & costs of a
groundwater drought
reserve versus a no-
reserve option

Groundwater Pumping and Energy Use

Groundwater pumping accounts for more electricity use during summer months than pumping for the state's three largest water conveyance systems – SWP, CVP and CRA - combined





Research approaches to state-local
cooperative structures that would
identify and implement enforceable
standards for groundwater withdrawals

Thank You

<http://droughtreserves.ucsc.edu/>

“The limiting factor is water — that is true of all civilizations.”

Dana Bartholomew, Los Angeles Daily News